last the presence of a more that the service of the consultation o

fountain of eternal truth. But her priper, session in Edward's favour, induced her be session in Edward's favour, induced her by make some allowance for the zeal for orthodoxy, or (to use the eart of infidelity.) for the prejudices and bigotry of the good alf man—nay, she thought that if Mr. Evany suspicions were well founded, yet up danger could result from her intimacy with a person, possessed of so much talent, and alas! she yet was persuaded to think, of moral principle.

She replied therefore, that the faith could She replied therefore, that have right, We cannot judge of another person's heart but arrough the medium of his actions, and me censure is cast upon the life of Fitzosborn Let us not then condemn him on account of some singularity of opinion; for you know, is fice. We can only be affect, ed by the actions of others, not by their entiments

Beware, resumed Mr. Evans, how you extend the apologies which may be urged in behalf of harmless singularity, to the vindication of these perilons doctrians, which not only corrupt the soil where they are suffered to spring, but also threstes the are suffered to spring, but also threaten the general destruction of all that is dear and valuable to society. What can be knowned the lite and conduct of this man, who has so recenly come among us? What excellencies can he be known to possess? But can the integrity of the infidel stand npon any firm ground? Reason is his God, and he may to day discover the footsteps of his leity in the paradoxes of Epicurus, and to detry in the paradoxes of Epicurus, and to morrow in the fables of the Koran. The credulity of the infidel is proverbial, and his notions of right are as varying as his oreed. He is the corrupt tree, from which infallibility itself tells us, no good fruit cas spring. He is the polluted fountain, whose waters must be bitter. The battery which he erects against the rock of faith, is built on sand, liable to be undermined by every wind and tide and overthrown by every wind and tide and overthrown by every wind and the same time. tide and overthrown by every wind, yet, with restless malevolence, he persists in his strack. Oh, let sceptics remember, when either vanity, or the desire of making converts induces them to unsettle the minds of others, opinion then becomes action, and answerable at the audit of their d, for the principles they promulgate, is

for the deeds they commit.

Have you not rather exaggerated his corors? said Geraldine. I have often heard him expatiate on serious subjects, but never discovered any tendency to infidelity If I thought him an infidel, it would indeed give me concern.

give me concern.

I have repeated, said Mr. Evans, the rerewords he used, and why he should affect reserve to you, and chuse to be unnecessaily explicit to me, is somewhat mysterious He has however desired to renew the conveni tion. I shall return to it with pleasure, and shall esteem myself happy if my effort car restore to his bosom that tranquility which

I will endeavour, said Geraldine, to be fellow labourer in the same good work, and though my knowledge is too limited to convince his judgment, I may expedite the conviction he desires, by pointing some per suasive passages to his heart.

Oh! returned the good man, with pious earnestness, let me entreat you to beware how you enter the thorny paths of theological controversy. Metaphysical deductions and philocories to the controversy. gical controversy. Metaphysical deductions and philological learning, by which we defend our faith against its assailants, require a severe course of study and more intense thought, than your habits, or perhaps, the peculiar tendency of your intellectual powers will afford. You will be entrapped into peculiar tendency of your intellectual pers will afford. You will be entrapped into conclusions, which nothing but skill in the subtilties of argument can elude; confused by objections ostentationsly multiplied, the fallacy of which the Ithurial spear of biblical literature would instantly detect. These sophists, though they seek to embarrass o-thers, are themselves well acquainted with the "torments of doubt." and it is only by the converts whom their false theory wilders, that they are kept from renouncng it themselves

By dignified silence and indications of displeasure, convince the bold disputant, that your respect is too profound to enter lightly on the sacred theme, and your conction too sincere to need the adventition

aid of a vanquished opponent.

Mr. Evans was determined to investigate Air. Evans was determined to the principles of Edward at their next coversation. But an infidel never suffers himself to be drawn into a second conversation. with a man, who he is already persuaded, is not to be made the dupe of his sophistry. What effect was produced upon the miss.

of Gerald ne by the aforegoing conversition, the reader will judge when he is told, on, the reader will judge when he is told, that shortly afterwards the conduct of fdward had awakened in the breast of Lacy Evans suspic ons of the purity of his mo-tives, and she was induced with all the frankness of friend-hip to communicate her trankness of friendship to communicate ner suspicions to Geraldine, and to endearout to warn her of her danger. I perceive, thought Geraldine, whence Lucy's prejudices arise. Her father suspects Edward of infidelity. It is a pity indeed that he does not add the lustre of piety to his acknowledged virtues; but it is more unfortunate when religion gives its champions a tincture of high read of high read of high read consensus and consensus a tincture. of bigotry and censorjousness.

Ithink, said Lucy Evens, there is to be I think, said Lucy Evans, there is to be seen invidious guile in every feature of his countenance. Yet is it prudent for me to put him on his guard by showing him that I dislike him? Miss Evans' atrong sense, and well digested reading, enabled her suilty to detect the fallacious sophisms which Fitzosborne easily passed upon her less discerning friend; and she was havious to enable Geraldine to discover the real character and principles of the man, of when without knowing him, she had formed as exalted opinion. Geraldine however, stead of being convinced that in Edward she harboured a bosom traitor, say in her Lucy, another instance of the usual stock. of austerity of manners, projudice and per-tinactiy of opinion. [To be contract.]

CIRCULATION of the BERTPTURES. CIRCLEDATIFICATION THE MOUNT PROTECT OF the May York Bible Secrety, made on the 19th inst. that 912 Bibles and 1,074 Testaments, have been distributed by that institution, in the course of the past year; and that the whole number distributed since its format! on, amounts to 25,180 Bibles and 3,321 Tes-

ments. The following impance of the great use-The following instance of the great user-fulness of associations for the propagation, of the Holy Scriptures, is copied from the report of the the line Bible Society, and is jugrafted in the main report mentioned.

ingrasted in the main report meutioned—

"In a voyage board the schr. Logan,
Capt. Holms, to Gurracoa, after passing
Bandy Hook, the captain gave to each
watch a Bible, requesting that they would
read it They received it, however with
sindifference. A few nights afterwards, as
capt. H. was walking the deck, he saw one
of the most hardened of the erew, on his
kness at prayer, under the lee of the long
boat. This was repeated for several nights

—The captain conversed with the man, and
found him much concerned for the welfare
of his soul—he said a was the effect of reading that Bible, which he received with so
much indifference. He was afterwards an much indifference. He was afterwards an example to the crew, and on his return was received into communion with the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Williams."

The utility of the Penitentiary system tested The following paragraph from the Boston Repertory, fairly shews the insufficiency of penitentiary establishments to reform the unhappy beings sentenced to them. Instead of having a salutary effect upon the morals of the depraved, confinement, it would seem, in many instances only hardens them in vice, and fits them for the perpetration of some new outrage against sopetration of some new outrage against so-ciety, so soon as they are turned loose upon it. If otherwise, why do so many number who have endured it for when that term expires and they again pos-sess the freedom of action, return into the very same iniquitous path which led them to it as for

Out of 282 convicts now in the state pri-Out of 282 convicts now in the state prison of Massachusetts, it is ascertained that no less than seventy four of them are persons who have in time past, served at least one term in that institution. This truth calls term in that institution him that cans loudly upon the legislatures of such states as have adopted the penitentiary system, to devise other and more effectual means where violators of the laws may receive punish

made by the Warden of the Massachusetts
State Prison, it appears that the number of
convicts in the prison on the 30th of September last, was 282; of whom 40 are under sentence for life—56 are in the prison for the second time,—10 for the third—7 for the fourth—and 1 for the fifth; 41 are coloured fourth—and 1 for the fifth; 41 are coloured persons, 51 white foreigners, and 2 females. Of these 209 are employed in productive labour, viz. 29 as weavers and winders, 14 cabinet makers, 20 shoemakers, 10 brassfounders, 2 tin workers, 5 smiths and filers, 8 coopers, 3 nail makers, 5 screw-makers, 27 brush-makers, 68 stone cutters, and 18 nakum-nickers Of the remaining 73. one nakum-pickers Of the remaining 73, one is in a cell, 19 in the hospital, and the rest are employed in various labours for the The number received during the last

The expenses of the pris 'n for the last 12 months amounted to \$32,769 and the re-ceipts \$35,167, of which sum \$21,578 was ceipts \$30,107, or which sum \$21,575 was for sales of stone. The stock on hand is rated at \$23,330, which is less than the stock ted at \$23,330, which is less than the stock on hand last year.—The actual expense of the prison for the year, including about \$3000 in the fall of stock which is rated much lower than last year," has been \$4,190, besides the salaries amounting to \$2,900 paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth."

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19. ar Sir, You will perceive by the handSill enclosed that I just reached home in time to take measures for the apprehension of another set of depredators upon the Mail. As yet! am not in possession of the circumstances attending the robbery in South Carolina. I have learned however that it took place in the night schilst the driver was crossing a that the mail was cut open, packets for Charleston, Savannah, &c. all (except one) opened and the letters scattered in the road. This afternoon the southten in the road This afternoon the south-ern mail arrives again, if I should receive the particulars, I will subjoin a postscript. Truly and very respectfully, JOHN M. RAE.

Thomas Shore, Esq.

P. S. The southern Mail has arrived, but brings not a word of the robber.

One Hundred Dallars Reward.

MAIL ROBBERY!!

The Mail of the United States was robbed on the 16th inst near Marion Court House, S. C. A reward of one hundred dellars will be paid on conviction; for the apprehension of each of the persons convention of each of the persons convention.

dollars will be paid on conviction; for the apprehension of each of the persons connected in the robbery.

Should any person presons be arrested with sufficient evidence to commit them for trial, it is recommended that they he taken immediately to Charleston Travelling expenses will be paid. penses will be paid.

JOHN M.RAE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1821.

Charleston, Nov. 19.

The northern Mail which, arrived at the post office in this city yesterday, had been robbed by means of a hole cut in the portrobbed by means of a hole cut in the portmanteau, through which the bag from the
Payetteville post office, containing all the
letters for Savannah and other places to the
south of Charleston, together with the package from Fayetteville for this city, was takage from Fayetteville for this city, was takage from Fayetteville for the from the
post master in this city, that the robbery
was committed by the driver between Marion Court House and the Great Pee Dee.
We understand that his name is Kane, and
that it was the first time he had ever carried
the Mail, Promp measures have been tak
en, and we hope as on to heable to announce
his apprehension.—Courier. en, and we nope about to his apprehension.—Courier.

FIRE AT ZANESVILLE.

Putnam, O. 12th Nov. 1821.

Zanesville is on fire, and has been this 2 hours, and all attempts to extinguish the square is already consumed! There is no company to the square is already consumed! There is no consumed! ling where its ravages will end. In beste, P. M.

Constitution of the consti

From the Friery | Gazette |

ATATH OF MAYLLAND | Indictment for the marker of Man |

SOSEPH THOMPSON | Moria Hamilton |

This important and interesting case came on for trial on Wednesday morning in Baltimore City Court. The facts disclosed in a standard or trial and the standard or trial on the same of t

The prisoner had boarded for four or five years in the house of the father of Miss Hamyears in the house of the father of Miss Hamikon—during this time he had become ardently attached to the deceased; and from
his own declarations subsequently made, he
had been engaged to be married to her, with
the approbation of the mother, from the 16th
day of May, 1819, until the god of his
quitting the residence of her ther, which
was three or four weeks preflowed the homiticide. She had accepted a ring from him
with the devige of two united hearts, and
her name engraved upon it. Shortly after with the device of two united hearts, and her name engraved upon it. Shortly after the donation he wentto sea. On his return, be thought Miss Hamilton's deportment towards him changed from its former cordiality, to coldness; and believing her manner to be influenced by the unfavourable disposition of the mother towards him, he abandoned their dwelling as his place of residence at the above mentioned period. A short time afterwards he paid Miss Hamilton a visit and demanded of her the restoration of the ring he had presented her—the ring was alleged by the young lady, to have been lost. The characteristic gloom of Thompson's temper and the solitariness of his habits, from that time, visibly augmented. It was stated by time, visibly augmented. It was stated by the proprietor of the house in which he last the proprietor of the house in which he last boarded, that on one or two occasions, he had been observed by him to take lonely rambles about the streets, before the dawn rambles about the streets, before the dawn of day—he still, however, continued to frequent Hamilton's residence. The night previous to the death of Miss Hamilton, he paid the family a visit and appeared in a more melancholy mood than usual, leaning his head against the door, reclining about as if draws, and manifesting more than his ordidrowsy and manifesting more than his ordinary reserve—he, however, when addressed conversed rationally. On the night of the perjetration of the homicide, which was Friday, the 5th of October last, he came about eight o'clock to Hamilton' -- he was dressed a new surtout coat-he took in a new surtout coat—he took his stand against the side of a door, and entered into conversation with Mr. Hamilton. The latter, at the close their conversation said, he believed he was goto bed—Thompson advised him so to do.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamiltonthen went up stairs,

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton then went up stairs, leaving Thompson with their daughter; they had been but a few moments above, when they were alarmed by the screams of their daughter below, who cried out, "Oh! Mam ma. Thompson is going to shoot me." The mother ran down stairs, and arrived in sufficient time to see the flash of a pictal and to cient time to see the flash of a pistol and to, ratch her daughter in her arms as she fell, at the foot of the stairs. The daughter ex pired in an instant. Thompson, then, after gazing the mother steadfastly in the face, fired a second pistol at his own head, which knocked him senseless on the floor The fa-ther then ran down stairs, caught hold of his daughter to see if she were dead, and finding his fears too fatally confirmed, laid her down and in the fury of the moment, stamped upon the head of Thompson, as he lay ap parently lifeless on the floor. was taken that night to the Watch houseand when he recovered his senses, was taken to the Gaol of Baltimore County. He is 40 years of age—the deceased five days short of 15. She was a girl whose beauty and loveliness were proverbial in her neighbour-

Thompson, during his confinement in Gool, stated to one of the witnesses in this case, that the reason why he killed her, was that he was under the firm persuasion, that one of the boarders had dishonourable inten tions towards her, and in the event of their necess, did not mean to marry her-tha to the accomplishment of such views, her death and his own were preferable

death and his own were product until a lite. The cause occupied the court until a lite how. Richard W. Gill, Esq. opened the case on behand the State. He was followed by Metsrs C. Walsh and J. P. Kennedy, whose since all defence was insanity sustained upon the following ground:

Murder being defined to be—when a person of sound memory and discretion, killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforeunder the king's peace, with malice afore-

eth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice afore-thought, either expressed or implied— 1st. That although according to the com-mon law of England, a killing of a reason-

able creature under the king's peace, prima facie evidence of malice, yet such inerence may be rebutted by showing the absence of the ingredients of murder, either from considerations g owing out of the act itself, or its attendant circumstances. That in this case, there was a total at in this case, there was a total absence of the motives by which a same person could be initigated to the commission of the charged homicide. That there existed in the relation in which the prisoner stood to the desired to the commission of the same of the commission of the commissi ceased, circumstances showing the exis-tence of feelings in direct hostility to, and

tence of feelings in direct hostility to, and absolutely exclusive of, that condition of heart required to exist in cases of murder 2. This the commission of the homicide was the unqualified offspring of partial insanity. For the strong and unmovable belief of the prisoner, that personal pollution awaited the object of his affection, was such a delusion as, in contemplationoflaw, would destroy the clearness of his perceptions, touching the moral quality of the intended homicide, and therefore amounted to insanity.

nity.

3d. That the disappointment of the prisoner, in the gratification of that passion, which, for years, had absorbed his whole which, for years, the deciring temwhich, for years, had absorbed his whole soul, acting upon one of his peculiar temperament, produced phrenzy, under the immediate influence of which, the act charged was perpetrated In support of these positions, the counsel for the prisoner cited Lords Coke, Hale, Mansfield; &c. They Lords Coke, Hale, Mansfield; &c. They also went into the investigation of the legal meaning and effect of the act of assembly, creating the division of murder into the 1st and 2d degree. Messrs. Tyson and Kell closed the case on behalf of the State The Chief Justice charged the Jury briefly—about 8 o'clock, P. M. the jury retired to sheir room, and soon returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree."

The reason of the grounds of defence, assumed by the prisoner's counsel, being thus stated is, that they were erroneously represented in the Patriot of Thursday last. The facts are with a few alterations, taken from the narrative published in the "American."

Flour was \$15 1.2 at Havanna on the 6th

crop; the species of fruit is the pippin; and as many as 150 of the apples which grew on the tree will average over a pound a pirce

The Reading, Ra. paper says, Mr. John Heming, of Cumah township, in this coun-ty, raised on four agres of ground 229 bush els and 44 pounds offclean wheat.

A Large Beet — A Beet was raised the present season in the Garden of Mr John Mohler, of Union Town, which weighed 28 1-2 pounds, and measured 32 inches in circumfactured. free lown pap.

We were yesterday presented by Mr. Keeper, with a beet, raised by Mr. G. Foun tain, on Staten-Island, which weighs 16 1-2 N. Y. Gaz.

Mammoth Turnip -A Turnip, says the Bangor paper, was raised this year, intown-ship No 8 weighing 16 lbs and measuring 15 inches diameter, and 6 inches deep-the top flat and handsome

Prolific Pea. In a garden in this cown was raised this season, from one peak prods, containing 550 peas, measuring half and the Amherst, N. Il pa

Another Imperial Present.
Edward J. Coale, Esq of this city, has received, through the hands of Mr. Poletica, the Russian Minister, from the Emperor of Russia, a superb diamond ring. as an evi

dence of the imperial approbation of his discharge of the duties of Vice Consul. It is composed of a bright topaz, set round with one hundred and seventy five diamonds. with one nundred and seventy live diamonds, fourteen of which are very large. It is said to be more rich and beautiful than the one received by Dr Mitchell of New York, from the same potentate. His Imperial Ma jesty really displays princely politeness and munificence towards some of our fellow citizens - Balt, Patriot.

New York, Nov. 20
Sailing Match.—The sailing match between the Pilot Boats Grand Canal and Trimmer, took place yesterday, as previ-ously arranged. The Boat from which they ously arranged. The Boat from which they started was anchored about 12 miles to the Eastward of, and the other boat was anchored near the Hook. They were to beat 12 miles to windward, to the boat anchored at the Hook, and then return to the starting one. They started at a quarter past 11, and one. They started at a quarter past 11, and turned the best at the Hook at 10 clock, being 13.4 hours heating the 12 miles, con tinued on to the starting boat with the wind free. The Trimmer reached the starting boat two minutes and 32 second, shead o the Grand Canal.

In an extract of a letter from Havre, dated Oct. 2d the writer expresses his regret, that othe commercial difficulties between the United States and France, will not be the United States and France, will not be settled so easy as was first imagined; and, according to the present appearance, will continue much longer; in consequence of which the American trade must be continued to the continued to the American trade must be continued to the American tr

Professional activity extraordinary — The Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio, ravelled on horseback during the year end ing June 1, 1821, a distance of 1279 miles within the limits of his diocess. He confirmed 174 persons, baptized upwards of 60 adults and children, performed divine ser vice and preached o2 times, and attended in many instances, the sick, the dying, and the afflicred: all which proves that, in this country, our B shops succeed, not only to the office of the Apostles, but to their labours and privations.

New York, Nov. 21. Mew York, Nov. 21.

American Leghorns—Therivatship which has taken place, in consequence of the premiums offered for the manufacture of grass bonnets, is not only a proof of the good sense of those entrusted with the management of our Agricultural Societies, but of the inge nuity and talent of our fair country women We have just inspected a grass bonner, of the gipsey form, that carried the prize at the late fair of C slumbia, manufactured by Miss Leonard, of Austerlitz, which in our opin-ion, it sould in soil, the same of the same o Leonard, of Austerlitz, which in our opinion, is equal, in point of manufacture and colour, to any bonnet yet exhibited in the United States. By proper encouragement, it cannot be doubted, that the importation of this expensive article will soon be entirely superceded .- Adv

Beat this who can .- Miss Sarah Ann Beat this who can.—Miss Sarah Ann Hallett, of the town of Fishkil, spun and reeled rising six run and nine knots of good woollen yarn, in ten houb. Mr. Elijah Build, at whose house was spun bro't us a skein of the yarn yesterlay which was very handsome. If the fsir daughters of Columbia will thus exert their ingenuity & industry, we may soon proclaim our entire independence of foreign workshops.

Poughkeepsis Journal,

Madison, (Indiana,) Oct 25. Madison, (Indiana,) Oct 25.
Indianapolis —We are informed that the sale of lots at the seat of government which took place on the 8th inst amounted to about 35 or 36,000 dollars.

New-Orleams, Oct 22. On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a low wooden dwelling. nre broke out in a low wooden dwelling. house, on Tchopitoulas, between Julie and St. Joseph streets, Fauxbourg St. Mary, & so rapid was its progress that 14 other dwellinge and out houses were consumed before it could be got under. It originated in a kitchen, and caught accidentally.

An article in the Nouvelles Annals des Voyages, by a modern Greek, estimates the population of European Turkey, including the islands of th Greeian Archipelago, and

ABCLETABLE. PRINCE TO Me.

The Leonard Van klesch met of phocospoid, faised 1/0 bothels of omnas in the present season, on a courier of process of Land.

All. Benjamin Remington, of Wirwick, raised is Potathe the present year, which weighed 3.3. 21bs. It was the fourth-year from the potatoe ball.

The Hiddon Whig states that an appla tree on the farm of Col. Shaver, in Liwingston, has this year Forns are extraordinary crop; the species of fruit is the pippin; and

From a London paper of Oct 1.

Providence, put a stop to its career.

From a London paper of the L.

Union II. v.— A new Prophet.

As soon as the Magistrate had taken his seat, a person of very uncommon appear ance was placed by one of the officers, at the bar The officer stated that he had found him in the streat the argulum lefter. found him in the street the evening before followed by a mob, who disturbed the peace and made him the excuse for doing so

and madehim the excuse for doing so.

The prisoner was a man of large stature, beyond the middle age, and appeared absorbed in his own meditations; his dress consisted of a shirt, without any neckeloth, a large coat fastened about his waist by a leathern belt, a pair wi old trowsees, but neither shoes nor stockings, and a long bushy beard hung down to his breast.

After the officer had stated his charge, the following short dialogue took place between the Magistrate and the prisoner:

Magistrate. "Welf where did you come from?" "From America." "What part of America?" "The state of Massachusetts—it was so called when I left it 4 years and the prison of the state of Massachusetts."

of America?" "The state of Massachusetts—it was so called when I left it 4 years ago," "What brought you to England?"—The Lord called me." "When did you come?" "On the 13th day of March last" "What did you come for?" "To prophe sy" "Yea." "I be lieve we must send you to Brixton: we have a prophet there already" "I know nothing of him: I know nothing but Christ, and him cruiffed." The prisoner was then desired to withdraw from the bar, which he did; and taking a small bible from under his coat, appeared to read it with great at tention, regardles of every thing that was passing around him. He was however very ready to answer any questions that were ry ready to answer any questions that were put to him respecting the motives of his inquiries he gave the following account o

imseir: He hád been a farmer in Massachusetts, He had been a farmer in Massachusetts, in good circumstances, and had a family. About four years ago, the Lord called him to leave his house and land, and wife and children, and follow him. He obeyed the call, and took nothing with him, neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes on his feet. He has not sin exaten the flesh of any animal, nor drank all strong drink, in which term he included every liquid except water and milk—nor had he eaten any leavened bread, nor ever received any money, although the nor ever received any money, although the orethren had often sought to administer to on him to accept it. but he always refused, and never took thought for the morrow.— Since he left home he travelled through a great part of the United States, preaching the word o as many as would receive it, and baptizing all that helic ed. He baptized and went down into the water with the disciple. He came to prophesy what he was not yet commissioned to reveal, and was to continue in his present hedy until the second coming of Christ, whom he was to go to Jerusalem to meet. When the time of that

Jerusalem to meet. When the time of that coming was to be, had not yet heen reveal-In Philadel, hia it was revealed

ed to him. In Ph. ladel, his it was revealed to him that he should go to England, and hither he came according to the revelation. He accounted he begins brought to the office, by saying was his master's will, but he had not billended. He had been praying the evening and on his return the people followed him and shouted. They did him no harm; he made no complaint, and the officer took him & cast himito prison. The magistrate, as the hest, mode of these The magistrate, as the best mode of pro

viding for the prisoner for the present, made an order to send him to Brixton House of Correction, with be kindly treated. Correction, with directions that he should

By the arrival of the ship Mary Catherine,

capt. Pace, Boston.

Paris, Oct. 5.

A letter from Mont St. Louis, dated September 19, says: All Catalonia is in desolation, and the streets of Barcelona deserted, as the unhappy inhabitants have fled to the mountains, from whence they want drive. mountains, from whence they were driven by the peasantry and die of famine."

Vienna, Sept 18.

"Hostilities have ceased for some time past in Albania and Epirus. The rumors which have been current of the progress of Ali, of his having formed an army, &c Ali, of his having formed an army, &c are destinate of toundation. He has not left his fortress and he lost all his credit; since it is known that he has made propositions of accommodation the Turks, which were rejected. Prevets mains in the manner of the proposition of the commodation of the Turks, which were rejected. commodation to the Turks, which were re-jected.—Preves contains in the possession of the Turks. The Greeks have gained some advantages in the Morea. Tripolezza and two forts have surrendered. Patras continnes to hold out with Napolidi, Romania, Coron and other fortresses A very calamitous event occurred about London, Oct. 7.

A very calamitous event occurred about 10 days since, in Joyce wounty, similar to the late movements of the bogs. Upwards of one hundred acres of the slands of Letterbricken, part of the property of the Provost of Trinity College, prime passure and mountain, on which a number of tenants resided, commenced moving, and after arrying before it huge rocks, large heaps of earth, the entire crops, together with every observed the strength of the st nantry in a state of wretchedness, easier to be imagined than described. The only cause which can be assigned for this einquar and awful revolution of the earth is this, that the great drought which we had some time ago, parched up the surface of slimy earth which covered there immense rocks, the mouldering of which caused such cavities as to force the mountain away, it then not having a sufficient bedding. Two days the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and Candia at least 12 millions, which has uppose to be divided as follows: Greeks or persons speaking the modern Greek tongue, whatever their origin, 4,000,000; of Selavo nian origin, nearly 3,000,000; Turka, 2,000,000; Alhanians, 1,200,000; Wallachians, Moldavians and others of the same origin, 1,200,000, and the rest Jews, Armenians and Gipsies.—Near three fourths of the Albanians, and a third of those of Sclavonic origin are Mahométans; as also a few ofthe Wallachians; and pehaps a tenth of the Greeks; making with the Turka about a third of the population, of this religinu. Most of the others are of the Greek Charch.

PLEASING IP TRUE!

Usited States Schleme. Proposed Capt.
Skinder, of the schr. Swann, arrived at M. York on the zeht into For La Guita, isforms the editors of the Mercutile Adventtiser, that the day previous to his saling, he
was told by a gretteman direct from St.
Thomas, that the U.S. schr. Porbeits and
captured to windward of Porto Rico, the
Spanish privateer schr. Pencheta, of and
long 26 pounder and four waist guns, with
a crew of 100 men, and ordered her to Bit.
Thomas, whereshe had arrived. The Puncheta is the privateer that captured the Américan tirig Rising States, on the 24th merican trig Rising States, on the 24th August last, off La Guna. At is this encumstance, probably, that gave rise to the report received at Norfolk, of the Porpoise having had an engagement with a pirate.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 15—We'continue to be most abundantly supplied with wheat—Quoted per quarter 40 a 6064—Rye 28 a 34s; Oats 19 a 30s.

Oct 19.—We continue to receive large supplies of wheat, but there is no improvement in the demand, only the finest and dryest samples find buyers.

Tobacco has been in brisk demand sines the 1st About 1100 lbds, sold, chiefly Virginias, and at an advance of 1-2 per 15—Fair parcels of leaf and strips now average about 5 1-2, and considering the short sup-

about 5 1-2, and considering the short sup-plies of this year the market is likely to be fully supported.

Spain continued in an unsettled state. See veral cities had suffered from the yellow fe-ver. In Barcelona and Barcelonetta, 369 persons died in four days.

rer. In Barcelona and Barcelonetta, 389 persons died in 'our days.

The King of England continued his tour on the Continent. The papers contain a long account of his reception in Hanover. He was expected at Vienna and Paris.

Aletter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 15.
"There is no question whatever of war. has been taken which can authorise the absurd reports circulated in Europe.

OBITUARY.

ty, on the 22d inst. much regretted, Ben, JAMIN W. LECOMPTE. esq. in the 35th year of his age. He was for many years an able and faithful representative of that county, in the State Legislature.

GROCERIES.

W. M HOHNE, & Co. at their store; the old stand of Geo. & John Barber at the head of the dock, near the Market house, have for sale the following articles, which they will sell at the Baltimore retail prices;

Cogniac Brandy, Peach do. Hyson, Young Hyson. Hyson, Young Hyson, Ilyson Skin, Admaica Spirit, Hyson Skin,
Old Rye Whiskey, and
Common do. Southong Teas,
Mould and Dipt Cendles, White & Brown

Mould and Dipt Cendles, White & Brown Soap, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Chocalate No. 1 and No. 3; first quality Havanna Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Flonr, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Iron Castings, Pork, Mackerel, Herrings, Iron Castings, Liverpool, Gio and Allum and Allum Salt. Raisins, Almonds, Fresh Jameson Crackcrs, Mace, Allspice Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allum, Salt Petre, Pepper Fig Blue, London Mustard, Starch, Pearl Barley, Rice, Gunpowder, Shot, &c. with

China, Glass & Queen's Ware.

W. M. & Co have for sale of commission Corn Meal, Corn, Oas and Bran, also Apples by the Barel.

Nov 29.

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 20th of December next, on the premises, Fitty Acres of Laod lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Seized and taken as the property of George C. Stenart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clattor and Randall, for the use of James Cox, Mr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for ash.

BENJ GAITHER, Late Shff. AAC. Nov. 29.

Nov. 29.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 11th December next, on the premises, Orie Negro Woman named Henny. Seized and taken as the property of George Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Anderson Warfield, for the use of the Farmers. Bank of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for the use of the Farmers 12 o'clock, for the BHNJ GAITHER, Late Shff AAC:
Now 99

CONSTABLE'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facian from Rezin D Baldwin, esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, will be offered at public sale. on Thursday the 13th day of Decem. ber next, at Mr James Hunter's tavern in Annapolis—A negro woman named Phillis, with her male child one year old. Taken as the property of Benjamin Sewell, and sold to satisfy a debt due George G Gambrill

commence at 11 o'clock. Terme, cesh
William Caton, Constable. N. v. 29. Sw.

LEVY COURT.

2.4

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday, the 4th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacce, and laying

the County Levy.

By order, W. S GREEN, Clk.

Nov. 29.